EFFECT OF SAMPLING TIME ON CAMERA TRAP RESULTS

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Abstract:
Ten weeks of camera trap data from a single location was analyzed for mammal species richness, latency to detection and capture frequency for each species. The camera trap was placed in a wetland area at the FLCC Muller Field Station. Analyses were completed for the entire ten week period as well as sub-sampling for two- and one-week periods in order to compare results and recommend duration of placement for future studies. A total of ten species were captured with raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), and North American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*) being observed most frequently, in that order. The species with the shortest latency to detection was the deer mouse (*Peromyscus sp.*) which was viewed on the first day. The species with the longest latency to detection was American black bear (*Ursus americanus*), having been first viewed on the last day of the study.